

The Lancaster Gazette.

CITY OF LANCASTER.
THURSDAY, JULY 9, 1863.

"THE UNION—It must, and shall be preserved!"
—Andrew Jackson.
"LIBERTY and Union—now and forever, one and inseparable!"
—Daniel Webster.
"I am asked when I am for a dissolution of the Union, I answer, Never!"
—Henry Clay.
"It is a question of government or no government, country or no country."
—Stephen A. Douglas.

UNION STATE TICKET.

(Election Day, October 13th, 1863.)

FOR GOVERNOR
JOHN BROUGH,
Of Cayahoga County.
FOR LIEUT. GOVERNOR
CHAS. ANDERSON,
Of Montgomery County.
FOR SUPREME JUDGE
HOCKING H. HUNTER,
Of Fairfield County.
FOR AUDITOR OF STATE
JAS. H. GODMAN,
Of Marion County.
FOR TREASURER OF STATE
G. VOLNEY DORSEY,
Of Miami County.
FOR BOARD OF PUBLIC WORKS
JOHN M. BARRERE,
Of Highland County.

GLAD TIDINGS!

THE GLORIOUS AND FOREVER-TO-BE-CELEBRATED FOURTH OF JULY!

VICKSBURG CAPTURED WITH 24,000 PRISONERS!

Lee's Army Routed and Almost Destroyed!

Our readers will see by the dispatches published elsewhere, that during the last week the most signal and splendid success has everywhere attended the Federal arms. In one short week the back-bone of the enormous Copperhead has been broken, and, like other reptiles, it will live in the tail only till sunset, and then die the death from which there is no resurrection.

On the 1st inst., the confident and ragged hosts of Lee's Army assaulted a portion of Meade's Army at Gettysburg, and were repulsed. Meade's whole army coming up, a series of battles ensued until the Fourth, when Lee began a rapid retreat, pursued by Meade, with the hope of escaping across the Potomac. His loss is reported at 30,000, besides 6,000 by desertion. Generals Couch, Schenck, and Meintzleman have joined Meade, and the latest intelligence is that a battle is going on at Williamsport, where our forces overtook those of Lee, who is unable to cross on account of the destruction of his pontoons and of the rise in the river. His army will probably be captured, or at least so completely routed and utterly defeated as to be unable to oppose any more resistance to the advance of the Potomac Army.

Official dispatches have also been received announcing the surrender of Vicksburg on the 4th, with 24,000 prisoners.

On the Fourth, ten thousand rebels under Holmes, Price and Marmaduke made an attack on Helena, Ark. They were repulsed by Gen. Prentiss and one whole brigade captured.

We have no information of the manner in which Rosecrans celebrated the Fourth, but expect every day to hear that about that date there was an immense celebration and procession, with banners, music, cannon and a military display, at Chattanooga.

Ever-glorious Fourth of July! the day of our destiny and the evil day to all our enemies, the day of our national birth and now the day of our national salvation! Henceforth the American people will have almost a superstitious veneration for the Fourth of July. There is something, after all, in a mere day, and we believe that the spirit of that day was equal to a re-inforcement of 25,000 men to Meade's Army.

Rev. Van Ande's Sermon.

The Rev. Mr. Van Ande, delivered a powerful sermon on last Sunday, abounding in facts, arguments and scriptural proofs, on the duty of Christians to sustain the Government. A number of citizens have joined in the request for its publication, and Mr. Van Ande has consented. It will appear in the Gazette, next week, and we request the public to wait and not listen to anything which may be said against it, by the enemies of the Church and the friends of Satan.

High Taxes.

The Copperheads who are complaining of high taxes under the "Lincoln despotism," are requested to read the rebel General's order, assessing the citizens of York, Penn., \$300,000. They raised \$30,000, and were allowed twenty days in which to raise the balance of the assessment. How long, on how long! will the people groan under the high taxes of Lincoln, and when will Jeff Davis come with his easy yoke and his light burden of only \$300,000 to a small city.

Great Rejoicing in Lancaster.

On Tuesday afternoon the dispatch announcing the surrender of Vicksburg was received, and a thrill of joy, such as the loyal people of Lancaster have not felt since the war, went through every heart which beats to the music of the Union. The faces of Union men and Copperheads shown in the inverse ratio, the one gloomy and cast down as the other was radiant and lifted up. Men shouted, shook hands, sang the "Star Spangled Banner," and the "Battle Cry of Freedom," and burnt powder by the bucket full. Our whole-souled Union friend Nick Little brought out his "Columbiad" at three o'clock and kept up a constant fire until 11 o'clock at night. Col. Connell, amid the wildest enthusiasm, made a glorious Union speech, under the folds of the "Banner of beauty and glory," in front of the City Hall.

Last night there was another outburst of joy and enthusiasm. Early in the evening the loyal people of the county began to pour into the city, and at dark the streets were overflowing with surging and roaring floods of people. Rockets, Roman candles, fire-crackers, fiery serpents, pyrotechnic wind-mills, muskets, cannon and bonfire-filled the city and the sky with noise and splendor.

A glee club consisting of Dr. Waggoners, Dr. O. E. Davis, E. C. Kreider, H. V. Weakley, Louis Wyman and others, sang all the stirring national and patriotic songs in front of the City Hall, followed by three cheers for the soldiers, three for Grant, three for Meade, three for Rosecrans, and three groans for the Southern Confederacy. Col. Connell then mounted the stand, and for more than an hour, kept the people cheering, leaping, and swinging their hats. He was a Jackson Democrat, a disciple of the man who would hang traitors as high as Haman. Before the war he would have taken his musket and fought for the constitutional rights of the South, but they had rebelled and had forfeited their rights under the Constitution, they had taken the sword, and by the sword, as a greater than he had declared, they should perish.

Wm. P. Creed, Esq., was then called out and delivered one of his most stirring and eloquent addresses, saying that if there was any one in that vast crowd, who could not rejoice to-night, he should, like Judas, go out and hang himself.

Dr. O. E. Davis was next called. He made a most telling and enthusiastic speech, forecasting the glory of the American nation when the rebellion was once crushed, and coming out for the Union unconditionally and forever.

The Feeling of the Butternuts.

If it were not for profound contempt and a righteous indignation, if the two can exist together, we should with all our heart commiserate the sneaking and wretched Butternuts. While Union men, Republicans and Democrats, are rejoicing over the splendid victories achieved by our arms, the Butternuts gather together with long faces, gnash their teeth, and are too sullen and gloomy to talk to each other.

After the news of Meade's victory one of them walked into the grocery of a Union Democrat in Lancaster, and observed that he "couldn't rejoice." "Would you like to see our boys whipped?" asked the Union man. "Oh no," said the Butternut, "but I hate to see our party go down." Another went up and down the streets on Monday, sighing "bad news! bad news!" Another observed that he couldn't rejoice when so many of our brave boys were killed. Soft and bleeding heart! Tender-hearted and touching excuse for not rejoicing.

Major Cox, (how did he get the title of Major?) refused to allow the Union Sunday School to hold a picnic in his grove, or even to pass through it to the grove opposite, thus compelling the children to walk a mile further along the hot and dusty road. The Sunday School, like the Church, is of course an Abolition institution.

A few weeks ago a resolution was adopted by the School Board, a majority of whom are Butternuts, prohibiting prayers and the reading of the Bible in the High Schools of the city. Praying for the Union is of course partisan, and the Bible is an Abolition book. Moreover the Bible says: Ezra 7: 26: "Whosoever will not do the law of thy God, and the law of the King, let judgment be executed speedily upon him, whether it be unto death, or to banishment, or to confiscation of goods, or to imprisonment." Now isn't the Bible unconstitutional? Isn't it unconstitutional to banish, or imprison, or confiscate the goods of rebels, and of those who give them "aid and comfort?"

Go on. Bite yourselves and die. You broke the back of your party by taking on the load of slavery, and now you take on sympathy with treason and opposition to the Christian Church and the Bible, and if this load does not crush you utterly, then the people are neither virtuous nor intelligent.

Our friend L. M. SPITLER, of Pleasant, has set the good example of subscribing to the Gazette and sending it to a peace Democrat.

Dodging the Issue.

The Copperhead press everywhere, fearing to go before the people with Vallandigham's record, are endeavoring to dodge the real issue, and are claiming that Vallandigham's principles are not in the contest, and that the true issue is whether or not the Government shall be allowed to arrest and punish citizens by military authority. The true issue in Ohio is: War to sustain the Government and restore the Union, or dishonorable peace and separation. Let it be constantly kept before the people that Vallandigham is the leader of the peace men and the representative of their principles, viz: anti-war, peace, and separation.

Inconsistencies of the Copperheads.

The Copperheads are a set of men banded together for the purpose of preserving a party organization and party power. Their fundamental dogma is, "Our party first; our country afterwards." This devotion to party leads them to oppose everything which seems to injure the prospects of the party, and as the triumph of the government over the rebellion will greatly affect if not destroy their party, they oppose the Government. This blind devotion to party also renders them blind to duty and blind to logic. They must pretend to be loyal in order to keep the support of honest but unintelligent men, and they must be disloyal in order to preserve their party; hence they are led into a thousand inconsistencies, some of which are as follows:

They claim to be Democratic, while they sympathize with and encourage an avowed Aristocracy making war upon a Democratic Government.

They profess to be the champions of the fundamental principle of Democracy, viz: the right of the majority to rule; and yet they justify the conduct of an Aristocracy which secedes from the Government because it is in a minority.

They claim to be especially the champions of freedom and of equal rights, and yet they support and are in sympathy with that class of men who have rebelled against the Government in order that they may fasten forever the chains of slavery upon millions of human beings.

They want the "Constitution as it is," while they are continually demanding the cessation of the war and a convention to change the Constitution.

They demand the "Union as it was," and yet they propose to divide it into four great sections.

They profess great fear that the free States will be overrun with emancipated slaves, and yet when the Government proposes to employ the negroes in aiding to suppress the rebellion and thus to prevent their influx in the North, they raise a cry against arming negroes.

They have so much sympathy with the negro that they oppose his going to war to be killed, and yet they would bind him a slave forever.

They have a fear and horror of negro equality, and yet they who dread it most, associate and drink with negroes.

They oppose the immigration of negroes into the State, and fear the reduction of wages, while they employ negro domestics and laborers, and pay them higher wages than ever, because of the scarcity of laborers.

They pretend to be in favor of the soldiers voting while they endeavor to show that the law allowing them to vote is unconstitutional.

They profess great love for our soldiers, while their presses publish every report of outrages or violations of property by Federal soldiers, but never publish accounts of the murders and outrages committed by the rebels.

They are constantly complaining of the violations of the Constitution by the Executive of the Federal Government, but never complain of violations of the Constitution by the rebels.

They oppose high taxes, while those who oppose it most bitterly, never pay one cent of tax.

They continually denounce the Treasury Notes as "Lincoln rags," and "green backs," and yet will refuse every other paper when they can get the notes of the Government.

They denounce the \$300 clause of the Conscription Act, as favoring the rich, and yet when the Secretary of War declares it optional with the Department whether or not it will receive the fund and exempt the rich, they cry out in favor of the clause and against any power of the Department to suspend it. They claim to be a "law and order" party, and yet they destroy loyal printing offices, encourage resistance to authority, denounce Lincoln as a tyrant, and tell their followers that "resistance to tyrants is obedience to God."

They denounce the "higher law" doctrines of the Abolitionists, but encourage the same doctrine in resisting the draft and the arrest of deserters.

They profess to desire the triumph of the Federal arms, and yet when the dispatches announce that Lee has been driven from Pennsylvania, routed and nearly destroyed, and that Vicksburg has fallen, they gather in knots, put on long faces and pretend to be sorry at the loss of so many brave men, and gnash their teeth at the success of our arms because it will injure the prospects of their party.

PUGH'S RECORD.

Geo. E. Pugh, the Copperhead candidate for Lieutenant Governor, is the Copperhead champion of free speech. He declared in his speech before the Convention that the only issue before the country, was whether or not the Government should be allowed to arrest such men as Vallandigham. And he advised resistance—forcible resistance, if necessary—in the following words:

"Don't holla and repent to-morrow. It was easy for them to holla without responsibility. Say what you mean and stick to it. Let each man take counsel of his own heart, and come to the resolution that this thing must be stopped, peaceably if possible, but stopped it must be. Don't talk about it. Do it and maintain it at all hazards. Somebody must meet the issue."

Now, let us see how consistent he is in defending "free speech" when it affects his brother Butternuts, the slave holders. In 1855, when an Army was employed to force slavery upon Kansas, and to keep the people from expressing their will at the ballot-box, the following was adopted as one of the sections of the Kansas code:

"If any free person, by speaking or by writing, assert or maintain that persons have not the right to hold slaves in this territory, or print, publish, write, circulate, or cause to be introduced into this territory, written, printed, published, or circulated in this territory, any book, paper, magazine, pamphlet, or circular containing any denial of the right to hold slaves in this territory, such person shall be deemed guilty of felony, and punished by imprisonment at hard labor for a term of not less than two years."

George E. Pugh was then a member of the United States Senate, and defended this code in a speech, printed in the appendix to the Congressional Globe page 619, May 26, 1856. He thus defended the infringement of "free speech" by the Legislature of Missouri:

"Sir, I regret the necessity for such legislation, but wherever slavery exists as an institution, laws of that character must be adopted."

He is a Union man on condition that the party to which he belongs shall keep eternal possession of the Government. If any other party should elect a President, he will not submit to it. In a speech delivered at Dayton on the evening before the last Presidential election, he made the following threat:

"If the people elect Abraham Lincoln to-morrow, as I expect they will, he shall be the last President they will ever elect in the United States."

Unfortunate for the Advertiser.

I think of Slavery as Othello said of Desdemona:

"You must die, else I will make more wars. Should we watch up a peace now with the burden of servitude still lurking in the national existence, in less than ten years we would be making war anew. It is wickedness to make peace with such a cause of dissension, and thus to prevent their influx in the North, they raise a cry against arming negroes."

Is not Mr. Brough's quotation from Othello somewhat unfortunate? Othello's credulous Moor, suffered a scoundrel to so play upon his jealous nature that he murdered one of the fairest and purest of women, and justified the crime to himself on the ground that if she were not killed, she would betray more men. —Chillicothe Advertiser.

Is not the Advertiser's perversion of Mr. Brough's illustration rather unfortunate? It compares Slavery to Desdemona, "one of the fairest and purest of women." "Fairest and purest" of institutions! And yet the Abolitionists are playing upon the jealous nature of the war to make it murder the fair and lovely being!

Loss in the 17th Regiment.

The 17th Regiment, Col. Connell, was in the fight at Hoover's Gap, on the 26th ult. From a private letter from Capt. Arney to his father, we extract the following:

"The regiment acted nobly, charging across a field into the woods, and up a hill at double-quick, driving the rebels without once halting. The Regiment lost two killed, and twenty-two wounded. My company lost one severely wounded, Ed. Cutshaw; and one slightly, Daniel Hodge. Cutshaw was shot through the head; Cutshaw through the hip and elbow. Cutshaw was taken to Murfreesboro."

From a private letter from Orrin Peters, we take the following list of killed and wounded:

KILLED.	Co. A.	Co. H.
Matchler, Disbor,		
Ed. Cutshaw,	Co. A. Thigh and Arm.	
Scott James,	Co. C. Face.	
C. McKibben,	Co. E. Hand.	
Goodpasture,	" Leg. Amputated.	
Ingersoll,	" Hand.	
Zimmerman,	Co. F. Face & should'r.	
Jas. Macker,	Co. G. Hand.	
J. C. Simms,	" Hand.	
Chapman,	" Hand.	
Riley,	" Hand.	
Whittaker,	Co. H. Thigh.	
Noland,	" Thigh.	
Wilson,	" Arm.	
McElroy,	" Hand.	

The Two Responses.

Considerable interest has been felt to know what reception the two nominees for Governor of Ohio would meet in the armies at the South. Responses have been received from both sides the lines in Southern Tennessee, and we place them side by side, as follows:

From Rosecrans' Army. — The army grows stronger. General (Garnett's) division is our style of men. — Chattanooga Rebel.

From the Rebel Lines. — He (Vallandigham) is our style of man. — Chattanooga Rebel.

The Great Battle in Pennsylvania.

THE DECISIVE CONFLICT OF THE 1st.

Rebels Surprised and Repulsed at all Points.

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HIS RETREAT CUT OFF.

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BRAGG TAKES TO THE MOUNTAINS.

REBEL ARMY DRIVEN OUT OF TENNESSEE.

Position of the Army Yesterday.—The Battle of the 4th—A Whole Brigade with their Colors Surrendered—5,000 Prisoners taken—Desertion of Pennsylvania against Jeff Davis' Wishes.

PHILADELPHIA, July 4.—Col. Forney, of the Press, received the following highly important dispatch, to-night from the Army of the Potomac:

HANOVER, July 5—5 P. M.—There has been no fighting up to this time to-day. Last evening we drove the enemy back to Gettysburg. Our lines, this morning, extend eight miles around Gettysburg; our batteries being on all the hills looking in the town from the South.

We occupy Round Top Ridge, commanding the Chambersburg Turnpike, and have cut off all the lines of retreat. Our forces occupy the strongest possible position. A flank movement on our left is impossible.

At about eight o'clock last night the Florida brigade of Gen. Longstreet's division, with a Brigadier General in command, advanced to within our lines, and gave themselves up, with their colors.

A bearer of dispatches from Jeff Davis to Gen. Lee has been captured.—The dispatch orders Lee peremptorily to return to Richmond, and states that the movement into Pennsylvania was wholly against his wishes. We have captured 8,000 prisoners.

Semi-official Report of the Battle of the 4th.—The Enemy Surprised and Slaughtered Fearfully—Gen. Garnett's Brigade Surrendered—Gen. Longstreet Killed.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE POTOMAC, July 3, 1863.

SEMI-OFFICIAL REPORT.—The decisive battle has been fought to-day, and the enemy has been repulsed with terrific loss. At daylight Lee's right wing batteries opened upon our left, and shortly after those of his center followed. After half an hour's cannonading, doing but little damage to us, the fire slackened, and only occasional shots were exchanged.

Shortly afterward the enemy's left, composed entirely of infantry and sharpshooters, made an attack on our right wing, so sudden and impetuous that our skirmishers returned the fire, and were driven back from their entrenchments, but, by the aid of the batteries in the rear, and the bravery of the 12th Corps, we regained the first position capturing a considerable number of prisoners.

Several hours of ominous silence followed this repulse. At one o'clock the enemy fired two shots, apparently the signal for the grandest artillery fight ever witnessed on this continent, and before a moment had elapsed, it is estimated that at least eighty guns opened upon us. Our batteries returned the fire, and for more than an hour it seemed impossible that man or beast could live. The range, as exhibited in this previous days, was wanting on this occasion, most of the shells exploding far in the rear of our front and generally missing our batteries. Under cover of this, Lee advanced his columns of infantry from their covers, and made several desperate attempts to carry the lines by assault, but each successive attempt was repulsed with terrible havoc to them. Some of our batteries, whose ammunition was expended and the men exhausted, ceased to fire, and on the approach of the reserved batteries, withdrew to the rear. The enemy only seeing the batteries withdrawing, and mistaking this for a retreat, made a rapid infantry charge up the hill, and obtained a position within our lines, cutting to pieces and almost annihilating the small infantry supports, but before they had time to rejoice at their imaginary success, the fresh batteries poured fire of canister and case-shot, the infantry reserves joined on either flank of the Gap, charged them, and added greatly to their destruction. They were completely surprised, and hundreds threw down their arms and asked for quarters. Nearly the entire brigade of Gen. Dick Garnett surrendered, and Garnett himself, wounded, barely made his escape. Longstreet was mortally wounded and captured. He is reported to have died in an hour afterward.

About 4:30 P. M. the artillery of the enemy slackened, and had entirely ceased at 5 o'clock. The last shots they fired were far beyond their original position and the infantry column had withdrawn their covers. We took upward of 1,000 prisoners.

The enemy captured but few if any of our men. The rebel prisoners reported that Gen. A. P. Hill was killed outright on the field, and that their officers suffered far greater casualties than in any previous engagement. So terrific was the fire that the small house where Gen. Meade's staff were quartered was penetrated by several shots. Many of the staff horses were killed around the house.

General Butterfield was struck in the breast, and it is feared, internally injured, by a piece of shell that exploded in the building.

Several of our general officers were wounded in the engagement. General Hancock was wounded in the leg. Generals Gibbon, Warren, and Hunt were wounded. In consequence of the excitement, there is difficulty in ascertaining their locations.

The names of many prominent officers, reported as killed or wounded, cannot be ascertained to-night. Too much credit can not be given to our batteries, which, for hours, stood to their guns under a boiling rain, and surrounded by the missiles of death, retreating only to give their places to others.

The Great Battle in Pennsylvania.

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